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the ever-growing and increasingly honored cause of international friendship and concord.

Woman and the Peace Question. Miss Ellen Key, an eminent Swedish author, in an admirable, much-applauded address in one of the public meetings in the Academy of Music at the Stockholm Peace Congress, declared that war cannot be abolished and permanent peace assured without a thorough change in the minds of the people. To this end the men who are working to establish peace by means of world organizations need the coöperation of women, especially of mothers, who have the power to transform the mind by the inculcation of new moral ideas and dispositions. The preachers of Christianity have neglected their peace mission. If women do the same, all their rights, even that of voting, will count little toward the creation of a better social state. The present highest duty and task of women is to root out of the minds of the people the superstition that war is necessary and useful. Until this is done peace, in spite of all the labor of men who are endeavoring to bring it about by means of a universal organization, will be neither real nor lasting. Only that condition of things will be solid and lasting which rests upon and is brought about by new moral ideas and dispositions.

Notes on the Stockholm Congress.

Of the American delegates appointed to attend the Congress, the following were present: Mrs. A. American, Miss Sadie American, New York; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Boston; Mrs. W. F. Crafts, Washington; Miss Anna B. Eckstein, Boston; Miss Lucile Gulliver, Boston; Miss Rosa Gyllencrook, New York; Mrs. J. M. Horton, Buffalo; Andrew Jensen, Salt Lake City; Miss Ella C. Jones, Atlanta; Hon. Nathaniel Niles, ex-Speaker New Jersey House of Representatives, and Marston Niles of New York; W. H. Short, New York; Joseph F. Smith, Peter Sundwall, Salt Lake City; Benjamin F. Trueblood, Boston; Mrs. Corinne H. Wilson, London.

The annual meeting of the International Peace Bureau was held at Stockholm August 1, in the Palace of the Nobility, where the Peace Congress held its sessions. The retiring members of the Standing Committee or Commission were reëlected, with the exception of one member, who asked to be relieved. Senator La Fontaine of Brussels was reëlected president, and Dr. A. Gobat of Berne, secretary. The usual local committee of three was appointed to have charge of the executive work of the Bureau at Berne.

The American delegation — as many of them as could be gotten together — held meetings each morning to discuss the work of the Congress and what action they should or should not take in common.

Baron Bonde, M. P., president of the Organizing Committee and of the Congress, gave himself up with entire devotion to the duties of his position, and with fine

courtesy and patience came and went among the delegates in the most friendly and brotherly manner.

The Palace of the Nobility, of which we give a picture elsewhere, is a fine old building which dates back three or four centuries. It is not far from the splendid Parliament House, in which the various committees held their meetings.

The very interesting announcement was made, by an Italian lady, in one of the sessions when the subject of the proper instruction of youth was under consideration, that in Italy forty-four hundred young girls have been gathered into a peace circle, under the name of *La Jeune Europe* (Young Europe).

A proposition was brought forward by A. H. Fried, editor of the *Friedens-Warte* at Vienna, and heartily approved by the Congress, urging the formation among the European states of a Pan-European Bureau, after the pattern of the Pan-American Bureau already in such successful operation in the Western Hemisphere.

Mrs. Fanny Petterson, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, who for more than a dozen years has been an active peace worker, was a veritable godmother to the entire Congress, individually and collectively. She seemed to be everywhere at all times, though never in a hurry. She spoke English, French and German, and how many other tongues is not known. She was at the service of everybody for all sorts of inquiries, but she seemed never to be disturbed, never perplexed, never to have too much to do. No delegate seemed able to escape the generousness of her service and the charm of her manner. Long may her tribe continue.

News from the Field.

At the British National Peace Congress held at Leicester in June, it was decided to organize a deputation to the Prime Minister to ask for the appointment of a Governmental Commission to study the question of how an international agreement for the limitation of armaments may be brought about.

At the above Congress also it was announced by Lord Weardale that it had been decided that the peace memorial to King Edward should take the form of a permanent fund for peace propaganda. He stated, further, that Andrew Carnegie and Sir William Mather were taking an active interest in the memorial, and that it was proposed to establish the fund "on a broad national foundation."

Brevities.

... At the unveiling of a statue in honor of the late King Edward in June in Manchester College, Sir William Mather proposed that a chair of international law and arbitration should be established in every university.

... The *Commonweal* of Australia says that "ere long the tables will be turned, and the anti-peace arbitration party will come to be regarded as unpatriotic agitators and sentimental romanticists, who cling to an outworn ideal."

. . . The English Trades Unionists have taken steps for the calling of a world-congress of workingmen to devise means for preventing nations from engaging in hostilities.

. . . As a result of the interchange of visits between ministers of the various churches in Germany and Great Britain in 1908 and 1909, a permanent organization has now been formed in each country by means of which the churches hope to more effectually coöperate with each other in fostering friendly relations between the two countries. The name of the organization will be the Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires for Fostering Friendly Relations between the Two Peoples.

. . . Mr. Maurice Hewlett, at the annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, held in London on July 7, reaffirmed the view, which he has often put forward of late, that the best hope of ending the possibility of wars lies in an international agreement between organized workmen to strike against war in their respective countries.

The Interest of the Swedish Government in the Peace Movement.

Address of Count Arvid Taube, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, on opening the Eighteenth International Peace Congress at Stockholm, August 1.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In responding gladly to the request of my honored friend (Baron Bonde), the president of the Committee on Organization, to open this Congress, I must first, in the name of the government of the King, my august sovereign, wish you the most cordial welcome to the capital of Sweden.

The purpose which has brought you here, to these remote parts, deserves, in the very highest degree, the attention and sympathy of all peoples and, consequently also, of their representatives.

This illustrious assembly, composed of eminent men and women of all nationalities, statesmen and men of science, philanthropists and legislators, a goodly number of whom bear names of universal repute and possess experience and wisdom, is, indeed, an edifying and at the same time an encouraging spectacle. You have come here from all parts of the world moved by the same generous and noble desire, that of doing good to humanity, of making the different peoples understand their solidarity and fraternity,—in a word, of causing love to triumph over hatred, justice over violence, the benefits of peace over the horrors of war.

Every good man and every good woman, whose mind is not obscured by prejudices, has the same sentiments as you, and is thankful to you for your earnest labors to attain this noble end. There is no statesman, no government, which does not applaud your efforts and is not ready, frankly, to help you.

The movement which you represent is a movement forward, toward the realization of the ideal and the accomplishment of the purposes of the Eternal.

The cause, therefore, for which you are striving with a persistence that commands our admiration, is one of the most sacred of all, and, as certainly as knowledge

will triumph over ignorance and good overcome evil, you will at last carry off the victory.

You have, ladies and gentlemen, the ardent faith which overcomes mountains, and the future is yours.

Your resolutions are the cries of the conscience of man, which keep the people awake. Your gatherings form so many stages on the way, full, of course, of obstacles, which leads to the realization of the divine utterance, so familiar to us all from our childhood, "Peace on earth, goodwill to men," which during centuries seems to have resounded in vain throughout the world, for unwilling peoples.

On the other hand, it is still difficult, if not practically impossible, to realize your beautiful dream, the suppression of all resort to violence and the bringing in of an era of peace and goodwill among different peoples as well as among different classes of society. It is impossible, I say, so long as the brutal instincts, innate in man, are not overcome by the influence of education and religion, so long as among the nations the evil ambitions of the great and the mighty justify the distrust of the most feeble, who ask nothing else except to live in peace, and who are obliged, nevertheless, to keep themselves continually on their guard.

But you are all too practical not to recognize this fundamental truth, and you have shown this by keeping yourselves free from chimerical aspirations and by limiting yourselves to what is possible. But, even within these limits, you have already recorded successes of very great value.

With the network of arbitration agreements which at the present time covers the civilized world, and which is due largely to your instigation,—to cite only one fact,—armed conflicts between nations will be more and more avoided. It is true that in arbitration between states it is customary, and not without reason, to except questions touching national integrity and honor.

But the idea of likewise submitting differences of a very delicate nature, where popular passions are most easily called into play, to the quieting influence of impartial arbitration, is developing decidedly.

How often, already, has it been granted us to see, in these later times, how the wise utterance of an arbitrator has been able to extinguish the spark which, on account of national hatreds and rivalries, was on the point of starting a conflagration which might have embraced the world!

Well, ladies and gentlemen, in such moments you may well say to yourselves with pride that your labors have not been in vain.

On the other hand, it is true, however, and you have understood and realized it in practice, that however great and legitimate be the desire of man to live in peace, limits are of necessity set to the manifestation of this desire, through the love of country, the duties of the citizen toward the people to which he belongs, toward the corner of the earth which holds the tombs of his ancestors.

And those who invoke your authority when they preach to the small nations the uselessness of their efforts to defend themselves against the great nations, and consequently the opportunity of an unconditional disarmament, these, I say, by a false interpretation of your doctrines, wish to substitute a cowardly abandonment of one's self for the resolute and virile courage which becomes an independent people and which alone causes it to be respected.